THE LONDON TIMES ON THE TREATY.

The Times of to-day expresses the opinion that

the settlement of the question of the Alabama claims is honorable to England, and that the object of both En-

gland and America is realized. Though the Treaty repre-

sents no perfect compromise, it is still acceptable for the

sake of peace, and both countries have already practi-

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TEST BILL AMENDMENTS REJECTED BY THE

The House of Commons to-night rejected

the amendments made to the Tests bill in the House of

Lords, and passed to a second reading the bill in favor

Throughout the elections a strong reactionary

feeling was shown in favor of Prince Charles. The latest

returns strengthen the Ministerial majority in the

VENEZUELA.

HEAVY CLAIM AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

self and as trustee for the undersigned, Courtland Pal-

ner and John M. Donaldson, trustee of the Poullney

National Bank, by Henry Woodruff, attorney, stating

DECLARED IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

PANAMA.

THE NEW DOMINION.

ANOTHER FENIAN SCARE-THE MANITOBA PAR-

LIAMENT-NOVA SCOTIA ELECTION.

OTTAWA, May 20 .- Advices received last night

from Montreal state that there are strong indications of

a fresh Fenian movement there, directed by Fenians in

the States. It is thought they will take advantage of the

coming election excitement to create trouble. A large

Sir John A. Macdonald will arrive in Ottawa on the

24th inst., and soon after a full Cabinet meeting will be

The first local Parliament of the new Province of Man-

itoba has been brought to a close. The Government

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

C.) District from the years 1812 to 1815, ion near Montgomery, Ala., after a linge

force of the Government Secret Police are on the alert.

WASHINGTON, May 24 .- In the Senate, to-

of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.

cally ratified the result of the labors of the Comm

LONDON, Wednesday, May 24, 1871.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 24, 1871.

BUCHAREST, Wednesday, May 24, 1871

Voz. XXXI....No. 9,402.

THE REDS STILL RESISTING. THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS SET ON FIRE BY

THE INSURGENTS. THE PALACES OF THE LOUVEE AND TUILERIES BURNED-HOW MONTMARTRE WAS REDUCED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Wednesday, May 24, 1871.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Versailles, in a telegram dated last night, says: The Ministry of War has been taken by Gen. Vinoy, who has made his headquarters at the Hotel des In-Gen Clinchamp carried the new opera bouse at 5 o'clock this evening. Gen. L'Admirault in the Boulevard Inkermann guards the stations of the Strasbourg and Northern Railways. The batteries of the insurgents in the Tuileries Garden, bordering on the Place de la Concorde, are maintaining a severe

The insurrection is almost confined to the quadrilateral between the Tuileries, the Seine, the Prefecture of Police and the Hotel de Ville. Billorey was shot by the Versaillists, having offered resistance. The officers of the Administration have been ordered to be ready to move to Paris at an hour's notice. The Courbevoie battery was largely instrumental in reducing Montmartre. The National Guards, finding the shells bursting in the houses, surrendered.

The Palaces of the Louvre, the Tuileries, the Legion of Honor, and the Council of State are on fire. The Versailles fire brigade has gone to Paris, and Thiers has also gone to superintend the work of that there are small hopes of saving the structures. Everything goes to show that the fire was caused by petroleum, and it is feared that the Palais Royal,

Within the last few days 10,000 prisoners have marched through Versailles, including a company of Amazons of the Seine battalion, and another of patriotic children. Mounted gensdarmes forced the ns, some of whom were handcuffed, to walk quickly, under a broiling sun. Their appearcaused much mirth; but their looks The children seemed abashed by the feeling that all eyes were upon them. Among ing prevailed among the Versaillists, and four

A dispatch dated to-day says Rochefort was brought to Versailles hand-cuffed so tightly that his jewelry. He refused to answer questions when interrogated by M. Picard. M. Thiers is afraid to pardon him, but demands that the Committee

A dispatch from Versailles this evening says Gen. Vinoy telegraphs that he has possession of the Hotel de Ville, but that Belleville and the Temple Quarter resist vigorously. He reports that Deleschize has been arrested. Six great fires in Paris are

A dispatch from Paris to-night states that the Place Vendôme was definitely occupied at 4 o'clock this morning. The insurgents made a strong stand St. Honore, and set fire to the Palais Royale made the Tuileries untenable, and the insurgents set it on fire with petroleum. The insurgents are still fighting like fiends. In the Eastern Faubourg the population seems mad with joy, the tri-color waves everywhere, and the streets are quiet. The Versaillists are orderly, and the hunt for the Commune rooms, and cellars.

Paris is enveloped with a deuse pall of smoke, and the terribly-damaged streets are smeared with blood and littered with debris.

The fighting in the Boulevard Haussman and Rue St. Honore continues very severe, and many houses are filled with the dead and wounded of both sides. The Ministry of Finance is burning fiercely, and the Tuileries is on fire on the north side. The Louvre is completely gutted, and four walls only of the Palais Royale are standing and the fighting is very severe around them. The Hotel de Ville is blazing with petroleum. The British Embassy's building is much damaged, the Auditor's office and archives being burned. The Place de la Concorde is also terribly injured.

No overter is given to the insurgents by the Versaillists, though they behave well to the inhabitants. As I write, fires are raging in nearly every street. The Northern Railway Station is in the hands of the Versailliets. A heavy bombardment is continued from the barricade at the top of Rue Lafavette.

GENERAL PRESS REPORTS.

SEVERAL OF THE EARRICADES STILL HOLDING OUT-THE TUILERIES BURNED DOWN-DOM-BROWSKI WOUNDED AND A PRISONER.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 24, 1871. Dispatches from before Paris to-day state that the barricades in the Place Vendôme and Place de la Concorde have not yet been carried, and the barricades at Belleville still hold out against the Government troops. The insurgents, however, are discouraged by the success of the Versaillists. The losses of the latter, yesterday, were heavy. Strong hopes are entertained that the finishing blow will

be given to the Communists to-day. The Versallists have advanced their left wing to Belleville, their center to the Palace of the Louvre and Halle Centrale, and their right to the Observa-

The Government troops yesterday dislodged the insurgents from the Faubourg Germain and elsewhere, and are to-day continuing their victorious march. It is thought that the insurgents will attempt to escape toward Belleville and Panfin. Crowds of repulsive-looking men destitute of uniforms and in rags have been taken prisoners.

The insurports have fired the paleces of the Legion of Honor and Council of State, on the southern side of the Some and opposite the gardens of the Tuileries. Other palaces are also burning, and the Jumes and smoke of perroleum pervade the city.

A later disputch states that the Palace of the Taileries has been burned to the ground, but that hopes were entertained of saving the galleries of the Louvre. A terrible explosion had occurred in the center of Paris, and it was considered probable that the Hotel de Ville had been blown up by the in-

The Versaillists are furiously bombarding times quarters where the insurgents keep up resistance. The dead remain unbaried, and the wounded lie na-

attended in the streets. In the Assembly this afternoon, M. Thiers an- 1

nounced that the Hotel de Ville was in flames. Re expressed his horror at these acts of vandalism, and declared that it was the determination of the Government to punish the perpetrators without mercy.

The Telegraph's special dispatch says the foreign Powers have ordered their representatives in Paris not to protect the insurgents. It is said that the American Minister, Mr. Washburne, did not act in concert with the other diplomats.

Gen. Dombrowski is wounded, and has been captured and imprisoned at St. Denis. Billioray, the Communist Minister of War, was killed in yester-

M. Thiers is indefatigable in the direction of operations looking to the supply of Paris with provis-

Berlin journals of the 21st inst. state that Gen. Fabrice recently demanded of the Paris Commune the surrender of the National Guards implicated in the attack upon the hotel of Mr. Washburne, the American Minister. M. Groussot replied that the Commune had ordered that the Embassy be held sered, and that when they heard that the establishment had been attacked they ordered a court-martial of the offenders. The culprits fled in dismay and could not be found. The Commune could therefore only express its sorrow and indignation at the occurrence of a deed which they were unable to

THE BURNED BUILDINGS.

THE PALACE OF THE TUILERIES-ITS HISTORY AND MAGNIFICENCE.

The magnificent building which has been sacrificed to the insanity of the Paris mob, has a history extending over centuries. In 1564, Catherine de Medicis began its erection. A prediction bidding her beware of St. Germain and the Tuileries caused her to abandon the and leave it for Henry IV. to extend and embellish. He began the long work which and embellish. He began the long work water joins the Louvre to the palace; and the works suspended by his death were carried on, and terminated by Louis XIII., who fixed his residence there. Louis XIV. having ordered Levan and D'Orbay to harmonize the whole, an attle was added to the central buildings, and other important improvements made. This monarch resided in the Tutleries occasionally until the building of Versailles, when the court entirely forsook the capital. The Regent Duke of Orleans fixed his bede in the Tutleries during the minority of Louis XV. but from that period till the forced return of Louis XVI. the families of persons officially attached to the Court

Culieries was associated with many memorable scenes. The mob entered it on the 20th of June, 1792, and it was stacked and the Swiss Guards massacred in the August The most effected it on the 201s of June, 172, and it was attacked and the Swiss Guards massacred in the August following. It was the official residence of Napoleon when First Consul, and when he became Emperor it formed one of the imperial palaces. In 1898 Napoleon began the northern gallery to serve as a communication with the Louvre. After the Restoration the Tuileries continued to be the chief residence of the Klug and Royal family. After the Revolution of 1830, when the people attacked and took the palace (June 29) Louis Philippe fixed his residence in it, and continued to inhabit it until the 24th of February, 1838, when it was again invaded by the people, and the King made his escape. By a decree of the Provisional Government of 38, it was to be transfermed into an asylum for invalid workmen, but that intention was not carried out. During and after the formidable insurrection of June of the same year it was used as a hospital for the wounded. In 1849 the yearly exhibition of paintings was opened in the Tuileries. During the reign of Napoleon III, it was his official residence, and was the scene of magnificent balls and receptions. A concert was recently held in the Hall of the Marshals, under the naspices of the Commune.

The exterior of the palace was grand and imposing.

balls and receptions. A concert was recently held in the Hall of the Marshals, under the anspices of the Commune.

The exterior of the palace was grand and imposing. The exterior of the palace was grand and imposing. The exterior of the palace was grand and imposing. The exterior length of the facade was 336 yards; its breadth 35 yards. Owing to the different periods at which it was built, its architecture was not uniform. All that wealth and tas: could accomplish was employed under successive monarchs to embellish its interior. The Emperor's private apartments were gorgeously decorated. The theater gould accommodate 800 spectators, and was used as a supper-room when balls were given at Court. The chapel of the palace was rather plain, and had a gallery-and celling resting upon Doric columns of stone and stucco. The Salle de la Palx was used as a ball-room, and was 140 feet long by 35 feet broad, and contained splendid statuary. The Hall of the Marshals was remarkable for its splendor. The names of the great battles fought under the First Empire were inscribed on its walls, and around the hall were busts of distinguished generals and naval commanders, while portraits of the great Marshals of France adorned its panels. The furniture was ornamented with green velvet and gold. This was used as a ball-room on State conspleuous features. The carpets on them were of Gobelin's manufacture, and cost \$200,000. These halls were the White, the Apollo, and the Throne Halls. The Throne Hall, a splendid spartment, contained the imperial throne. The hangings were of driv velvet of Lyons manufacture, with palm-leaves and wreaths wrought in gold. The throne, facing the windows, was surmounted by a canopy of the same, and the drapery depending from it was studded with bees embroidered in gold. A description of the remaining apartments would simply embrace a repetition of decorations of unrivaled elegance, the results of lavish expenditure.

The world-famed Louvre was mainly constructed by Louis XIV but was left in a comparatively unfinished state until 1802, when Napoleon resumed the works, and under him the Louvre was finished and the surrounding treets and places cleared. Its internal arrangements were made principally by Charles X, and Louis Philippe. Since the time of Louis XV. it has been devoted to the reception of the various museums of the fine arts, and was occasionally used for great ceremonies of state. The eastern front used for great ceremonies of state. The eastern front of the Louvre was one of the finest pieces of architecture of any age. The grand colonnade was composed of 28 coupled Corinthian columns, fronting a wide gallery. The central part of the building forming the gateway was crowned by a pediment, the raking cornices of which were each of a single piece. This pediment contained a bus-relief executed by Lemot, and over the grand door-way was another by Cartellier. The gates themselves, made by order of Najoleon, were of magnificently-worked bronze. This front was \$25 feet long and \$5 feet high. The southern front, also the work of Claude Perrault, though not so bold, was very fine. It was decorated with 46 Corinthian pilasters, and, like the eastern, had a richly-adorned pediment over the central and two lateral pavilions projecting from the main body. The western front presented no special features of interest.

body. The western front presence as polytonia for interest.

Almost all the interior of this palace was devoted to the museums for which it was so celebrated. These consisted of magnificent apartments, filled with the rarest and most valuable antiquities and arristic productions that France could secure through the reigns of suchar France could secure through the reigns of suchar were repride and emplation. As the valuable paintings were re moved during the Prussian siege of Paris, the world wil not have to deplore the irreparable loss their destructic would entail. Besides these, however, there were va-collections of curiosities from America, China, Indi-and Europe, which, it is to be feared, were not remove-being of little intrinsic value.

THE HOTEL DE VILLE. The Hotel de Ville was the place of assembly of the Municipality of Paris, and was erected and embellished at an expense of upward of \$4,000,000. It contained several magnificent state apartments, decorated in a highly artistic manner, and furnished at immense expense. All the revolutions of France were associated with the Grand Hall of this building. From it Louis XVI. spoke to the populace with the cap of liberty on his head. It was in this edifice, also, that Robespierre held his council and afterward attempted to destroy him elf; and it was at one of these windows that Gen. Lafayette embraced Louis Phillippe and presented him to the

The Palais Royal, which has shared in the general destruction, was one of the most remarkable palaces of Paris, and was fitted up in splendid style for Prince Jerome and Prince Napoleon. There were his-torical associations of deep interest connected with it.

The Palace of the Legion of Honor was built to 1786. The interior was decorated with elegance. It was the home of the Grand Chancellor of the Order.

THE LEHIGH COAL MINERS STILL DEFIANT. PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—At a meeting of the miners of the Lehigh region, held at Mauch Chunk to-day, it was resolved to accept nothing but the basis of 1869. The following places voted to resume on the operators' terms : Eckley, Buck Mountain, Upper Lehigh,

CRIMES AND CASUALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH. . The silk and dry goods store of Annable & in Previdence, R. I., was robbed of \$5,000 worth of the silks on

ay night.

The picker-room of the Falls Company, at was burned yesterday.

... David Montgomery, on trial, in Rochester, for morder of his wife in November last, has been found guilty of murder be first degree. The prisoner was remanded for sentence. W. L. Parmlee, President of the First National Bank of Youngerstown, Olio, was shot by his wide's cousin, Jas. R. Tyne, on Tuesday. The built inflicted only a first wound. As eld family feut in said to be the cause of the trouble.

is said to be the cause of the trouble.

A gang of highwaymen robbed a party of Chinese miners near Grass Vailey, Cal., recently. The robbers were structed, but they cannot be punished, as the Chinese were the only writteness, and their testimony is not allowed in California State Courts. G. Newman, a native of New-York, and assist-relitiest on the new City Hall of San Francisco, was found dead yea-ty, in the Occionntal Hotel in that city, having shot himself turough and. Newman had been drinking to excess lately, and on Tuesday and that you'll be the commitment. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1871.

TREATY RATIFIED. ALL THE AMENDMENTS VOTED DOWN.

PROCEEDINGS IN EXECUTIVE SESSION-MR. SUM-NER'S PROPOSED ANENDMENTS-THE FISHERY ARTICLES SUSTAINED BY A VOTE OF NEARLY

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Wednesday, May 24, 1871. The Treaty of Washington was ratified o-night by a vote of 50 to 12, after a session of more than eleven hours' duration. The Senate met at 10 a. m., is known that Messrs. Corbett, Kelly, Casserly, Thurman, and Morrill of Vemont, made speeches in opposition to its ratification without amendment. Mr. Casserly's position is already known. The Oregon Senators opposed it on account of the San Juan articles. Mr. Morrill took decided exception to the what he deemed a general unsatisfactory settlement, especially in the limitations to which we submit by the new rules of neutral law. Messrs. Cameron and Morton sustained the Treaty, and argued against all amendments. The Democrats were in conference this morning, and decided to vote for amendments, and, as a rule, to oppose ratification.

Five amendments were offered, three being by Mr. Sumner. One of these proposed a strengthening of the second rule of arbitration in Article 6th on the Alabama claims, which Mr. Sumner thought too vague. The debate on this was careful, and the vote on the motion to amend was lost by only two majority. The rule he ought to amend is as follows:

Mr. Sumner offered other amendments touching the definition of neutral and beliigerent rights and duties, There was a proposition to strike out the articles relating to the fisheries, but this was lost by a vote of nearly two ion for arbitration on the San Juan dispute.

Thus, at about 11 p. m., the Treaty passed the Senate exactly in the form in which it was received from the President. Sixty-seven Senators have attended the extra session, and 62 were present when the final vote was taken. The absentees included Measrs. Morrill of Vermont, and Blair, who were paired. The Democrats voted as a body against ratification, with the evident purpose of making a party cry against the Treaty. The only Republican who acted with them was Gen. West of Louisiana, whose course is said to have been dictated by a desire to ingratiate himself with the De-

mocracy.

The following list of the Yeas and Nays is possibly incorrect in one or two names, but I can say this much positively, that, on the final vote. 11 Democrats and one Republican put themselves on record against ratifica-tion. There are only 14 Democrats in the Senate.

٨	n. There are only	12 Themocrated In the	C Denterce
	Ames, Anthony, Buckingham, Boreman, Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Chayton, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Fenton, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen,	TEAS. Gilbert, Hamilton (Texas), Hamilton (Md.), Hamilton (Md.), Hamilton Hill, Hitchcock, Howe, Kellogg, Lewis, Logan, Morrill (Me.), Morton, Nye, Osborn, Patterson,	Pool,
	Rayard, Casserly,	Davis (W. Va.), Kelley,	Stockton, Thurman, Vickers.

In the City but not Voting-Messrs. Ferry (Mich.) and

There is excellent authority for the statement that Secretary Fish will shortly retire from the Cabinet, and be appointed our member of the Tribunal of Arbitration which is to meet at Geneva for the settlement of the

REGULAR REPORT OF SENATE PROCEEDINGS. SENATE WASHINGTON, May 24, 1871. te met at 10 o'clock. Only 11 or 12 members were present. After preliminary business, Mr. CAMERON moved that the Senate proceed to the consid-

eration of Executive business. Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) gave notice that immediately after the action on the Treaty he would move to take up the resolution to discharge Messrs. White and

Ramsdell from custody. The Senate then went into Executive session on the

THE "COMMON JAILERS" INVESTIGATION. ANOTHER WITNESS BEFORE THE INQUISITORS-

ANXIETY CONCERNING THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE TRIBUNE EDITORIALS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 24, 1871.

Whitelaw Reid was examined at a late hour to-night, at a full session of the Senate Investigation Committee, as to the premature publication of the Treaty. He testified to having given general instructions for procuring the Treaty, but said that he had given none after the Treaty had passed into the hands of the Senate; he could give no clue to the source from which the Treaty was derived, save that it came from no Senator or officer of the Senate; he had authorized general expenditures for setting this news in advance, but had given no instructions on that point since the Treaty had reached the Senate. He had re ceived bills from the Washington office since the publication of the Treaty, but in none was any mention made of the Treaty, or expenses on its account. He had no doubt some were incurred, but they must have been included in general charges for special reporting. He had in his possession no letters or dispatches from Messrs. White or Ramsdell on the subject.

He was examined as to the authorship of certain editorial articles in THE TRIBUNE, to which he replied that he did not recognize the right of the Committee to put such questions, but he thought the matter immaterial, and was therefore quite willing, as a matter of courtesy, to answer. Of one he was the author; of another he had written a part, directing the preparation of the rest, and

being responsible for them all.

The examination throughout was perfectly courteous on both sides, but it was evidently a disappointment to Conkling and Carpenter, who had expected to secure from this witness details as to the source from which the Treaty was procured, and to prove that a large sum had been paid for it, after it had passed into the hands of the

They remained in session some time after the examina tion was concluded, and after the Committee adjourned. Carpenter and Conkling continued their private consultation, till they had to be sent for from the Senate Champer to record their votes on the final ratification of the

THE TREATY IN THE NEW DOMINION. INTENSE EXCITEMENT-ITS PROBABLE FATE.

OTTAWA, May 20 .- The now celebrated Treaty of Washington continues to be vigorously discussed by the people and press of Canada, and it is not very difficuit to analyze correctly the state of public opinion upon these pertions of the Treaty having reference to this country. In Ontario, the weight of opinion is in favor of the acceptance of the Treaty, as those portions of the agreement which have reference to trade on the lakes and canals will, no doubt, give a great impetus;to the earrying trade in Upper Canada. In the Province of Quebec, the press, with very few exceptions, are loud in their condemnation, stating that Great Britain-to secure her own interests and safety-has once more sacrificed the best interests of Canada. La Mineree, the organ of Sir G. E. Cartier, urges the acceptance of the freaty. It colarges upon the value of the Canadian the Commission of Arbitration will allow Canada \$1,000,000 for the ten years during which the Treaty will remain in force. La Minerce also thinks that, in the present position of Canada, any settlement of the question is better than none, and that one ies over those of the United States, and argues that

of the best features of the present agreement is the probability of getting the aforesaid \$10,008,000. La Mineree no doubt represents the views of the Canadian

Coming to New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, we find a much greater amount of excitement, and the current of public opinion has set in strongly and steadily against the Treaty. When the provisions of the Treaty were published in The Tribune, it was hoped they were incorrect, and the Attorney-General of the New-Brunswick Government immediately telegraphed to Sir J. A. Mac Donald to know the truth of the matter. When a reply came, confirming the genuineness of the Treaty as given in The Tribune, intense excitement was created, and both branches of the Legislature, without a dissenting settlement of the Fishery question. It was stated that men of the maritime provinces could not compete suc-

the River St, John, From this duty a very large revenue is derived.

In Nova Scotia, also, the Treaty is pretty generally condemned; and loudest in their denunciations are the Anti-Confederates, whe, previous to the meeting of the Commission, railed incessantly against the Dominion Government attempting to shut out the American fishermen from our waters. Referring to the present outcry raised by the Local Government of Nova Scotia against the Treaty, The Hailfax Colonist thus sensibly remarks:

"We want to know what sort of a treaty would satisfy the Local Government. They have become so patriotic all at once, and so anxious to befriend the fishermen when they want their votes, that we should like them to be explicit in their declarations. Pray tell us exactly what you want; and then possibly we may unite in asking the same thing. Mere howing will not do. General abuse and denunciations will not convince us or the public. We want something definite to go upon. The new Treaty, according to The Chronicle's own showing, does for our fishermen all that any treaty possibly could do. We never asked the United States to concede to us more than has now been conceded for the benefit of our fishermen. All we want is free access to the United States market, and this is secured to us. What more can the Government want—what more can they ask! The grievous injustice of the old situation was that while Yankee fishermen caught our fish, the American rarket was almost shut against our fishermen by an expenditure of the contraction. narket was almost shut against our fishermen by an ex-

while Yankee fishermen caught our fish the American market was almost shut against our fishermen by an exorbitant tariff."

All through the Dominion the question now asked by both the foes and friends of the Treaty is, "Will the Dominion Parliament assent to its provisions?" Were the Parliament in session now, it would probably declare against the Treaty by a large majority; but the Ottawa Government know better than to summon the Parliament in the present excited state of public opinion. They will wait till the people are in a fit state to give the subject a calm, deliberate consideration, and to realize some of the possible dangers that would arise from opposing the proposed terms of peece between the two countries. Meanwhile the American Senate will have given its assent to the Treaty; it will also have received the approval of the British Parliament; and then the whole onus of repudiating the Treaty will be thrown upon Canada. While Great Britian and the United States will be congratulating themselves upon an honorable and permanent settlement of their difficulties, the Canadian Parliament will be convened, and asked, "Are you prepared deliberately to disturb those harmonious relations which now exist between the two countries, and to assume the responsibilities, and risk the consequences which will result from your repudiating this Treaty!" And then a message will be received from the British Government to the effect that "should the Parliament of Canada think it necessary to refuse to accept the amicable settlement of the Fishery questions, and thus revive causes of trouble between the two countries, Her Majesty's Government to the effect that "should the Parliament of Canada think it necessary to refuse to accept the amicable settlement of the Fishery questions, and thus revive causes of trouble between the two countries, Her Majesty's Government feel bound to state that the responsibility of such a course must rest sitogether with Canada, and the future protection of the North American Fisheries must be

A FEW MORE COMPLIMENTS FOR THE "COMMON JAILERS."

It is impossible for us to find room for onequarter of the indignant protests of the press, pouring in upon us from every State and party, against the action of the Senate's Jail Committee. With the publication of the following, we shall leave the jailers to find their lown

THE SENATE AND THE TRIBUNE.

THE SENATE AND THE TRIBUNE.
From Every Saturday.

When Congress has nothing else to do it orders a newspaper investigation. It also does this very frequently when it ought to be engaged with other matters. When a Congressman is standered he has his remedy at law, and when his position on any question has been misstated he can make an explanation; but these newspaper investigations invariably give the people cause to doubt the discretion and judgment of those whom they send to Washington. It is the business of daily papers to print the news; it is not their business of aid the Government, or any branch thereof, in keeping its secrets. They may elect to be of service in this direction, but no law is violated if they elect to do otherwise. The New-York Tribune did the public and the whole civilized world a great service when it printed the English-American Treaty, and in ordering a Committee to THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE did the public and the whole civilized world a great service when it printed the English-American Treaty, and in ordering a Committee to inquire how the document was obtained, the Senate took an unwise and imprudent step. The country can never be made to believe that a wrong was done by the paper in question. And, if it be granted that an improper act has been committed, the action of the Senate should lie against THE TRIBUNE and not against the correspondent. The course of the body in this matter is like that of the boy who could n't whip the big playmate, and therefore made mouths at his sister. All this talk about an infringement of the dignity of the Senate is sheer nonsense. Loss of dignity follows on personal procedure-from just such performances as this of trying to find out how the papers get their news.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

A GOOD EXAMPLE. We are pleased to observe that The New-York Tribenes is still after Senators Carpenter, Conkling, and others, with a "very sharp stick," for their ridiculous course in the arrest and imprisonment of The Tribenes correspondents for daring to be true to themselves and to the profession of which they are honorable members and marryes. The Tribenes of Saturday last says:

Friends of Mr. Conkling come to us with earnest appeals to stop it, for the sake of the Republican party. They might better send their appeals to their man. He made an utterly wanton and fositish attack upon the most sacred of rights, and now his friends are crying out because he gets punished. Their best way to stop his punishment is to resona him from his fatally false position.

gets punished. Their best way to stop his punishment is to rescue him from his fatally false position.

This is exactly right, and the example thus set ought to be followed by all other journalists. It is too much the fashion for party papers to remain mum toward members of their own party, however great may be the wrong they commit, and when asked why, their answer is, "Oh, we don't want to say anything against Mr. A., for we might thereby injure the party, as he is one of our most honored members." Out upon such nonsense! and do as THE TRIBUNE does—condemn the wrong and commend the right, no matter whether it hurts or helps a Republican or a Democrat. As to the effect upon the party, we have always contended, and still contend, that there is no way so effectual for strengthening a party as for its journals to condemn whatever they may see of wrong, either of men or measures in it.

PUBLICATION DUE TO THE PEOPLE.

PUBLICATION DUE TO THE PEOPLE.

It seems to us that the publication was due the people, who are here the sovereign power, and at the Senate made a mistake in not complying with a suggeston of the President. In England the soverto the people, who are not complying with the suggeston of the President. In Engiand the sover-cign makes the treaty, through its appointed agents.

"When our agents reduce a treaty into form, why not, Republic as we are, give it to the people as monarchy does! In fact, the Associated Press supplied semi-officially what was an accurate account of the Treaty before the full text appeared in The Tritune, and the latter was only a statement in detail of what had already appeared. The Senate has, moreover, been quite lax heretofore in regard to the publication of proceedings in executive session. Mr. Carpenter, we think, was quite wrong when he assumed that negotiations, the result of which might be peace of war, were not a proper subject for discussion outside the Senate. On the contrary, as the people have to fight and pay for any war that may be the result, it is eminently their right to know all about it. As it is, the publication has done no hurm, unless it may be considered that the people have damaged the Treaty by their vulgar approval.

WHAT INTERESTS HAVE SUFFERED BY THE PUB-

WHAT INTERESTS HAVE SUFFERED BY THE PUB-I.I.CATION ?

From The Troy Press, (Democratic.)

It is clear that the United States Senate

It is clear that the United States Senate cannot lawfully lay an injunction of secrecy upon the press of the country in regard to news of any kind. Nor can any other department of our Government. If the attempt were made to do so, publishers of newspapers attempt were made to do so, publishers of newspapers would not be bound to obey such injunction. The Trimeval had an undoubted right to publish the text of the UNE had an undoubted right to publish the text of the Treaty if it could get hold of the decument, as it managed in some way to do. "We cannot see the necessity or even propriety of these proceedings on the part of the Senate. Who has been injured or what interests the Senate. Who has been injured or what interests that Senate. Who has been injured or what interests that the so-called "premature jubility of the publication of the Treaty in full 4 Nobody supposes that the so-called "premature jubilition" will have any tendency to affect the action upon it by the ratifying powers of the two governments. If the Treaty is wese and unobjectionable, as most people agree in considering it, no harm can come—as no harm has come or is likely to come—from its publication at once. If, on the other hand, it is objectionable, the people onch to know it at once. The correspondents are people onch to know it at once. The correspondents are people onch to know it at once. The correspondents are in no wise to blame for getting at the news, and they ought not to be required by the Senate has violated a trust.

THE PUBLICATION JUST AND PROPER—AWAY THE PUBLICATION JUST AND PROPER-AWAY

From The Weshington Pairies.

From The Weshington Pairiet, Dem.
publication of the British Treaty has

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THROUGH THE SOUTH.

SOUTH CAROLINA PLANTERS

VIEWS OF A GENTLEMAN OF THE OLD SCHOOL-POVERTY OF THE OLD PLANTERS—COTTON-PLANTING UNPROFITABLE—INDOLENCE OF THE NEGROES—THEIR DESTINY—FUTURB OF THE SOUTH.
[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 19 .- I met yester-

been and is a popular demand for the removal of all this pretended injunction of secrecy, and for finishing a farce which only serves to bring discredit on a practice which is no longer recognized as necessary, if it ever really had anything to recommend it. * The press is in no sense bound to know or to recognize rules which Senators may see fit to impose upon themselves. Our duty is publicity, not secrecy. News is often obtained under obligations of confidence, which, for the honor of the profession, we are clad to say, are much better respected by all journalists of character, than by these self-proclaimed protectors of Senatorial integrity. The country was entitled to the full Treaty, as soon as the synopsis was published, which had been prepared with a view of operating on the public mind. And therefore, instead of blaming the press, the public is really indebted to it for perfect information of an important event. In regard to the charge of imporpristy in purchasing a copy of the Treaty, the imputation is simply absurd. If high officials, who alone can judge of the degree of confidence which attaches to public decuments committed to their keeping, remove it, as was done in this case, and they are offered in open market for saic, who shall say such merchandise may not be bought without discredit! The publication of the Treaty here has only anticipated the regular course in the British Parliament and those of the Provinces. So that in no aspect of the case has any harm been done. Since new rules of international law are proposed, we hope the old practice of pretended secrecy about treaties will be abolished forever, and that the whole machinery of executive sessions of the Senate may be stopped. One has proved to be impracticable, and the other has become farcical. day a good specimen of the old-school South Carolina gentleman—a man of about sixty, tall and well-built, dressed with scrupulous care, and having a dignified bearing and a courtesy of speech. This gentleman enterprejudice, and a disposition to forget the past and make the best of things as they exist, that is seldom eviaced by people of his class. He was for ten years a member of Congress, and formerly owned what was called a model plantation upon the Savannah River, in Abbeville District, His plantation was one of that kind that used to be shown to Northern travelers as a proof of the benign character of the institution of Slavery, where all the slaver were replaced and healthy, well-clad, well-fed, comfortably sheltered, and apparently enjoying a high degree of happiness. He said that since the surrender he had become poor, and had taken to the practice of law to earn a living. My acquaintance, whom I shall call the Colonel, gave me an account of the poverty of most of the proud old families in the middle and upper districts of the State, mention ing them all by name, with a description of their former affluence and their present indigence. One of his illu trations of their changed circumstances was particularly striking. "These gentlemen," he said, "in the ele years old, and now they can afford nothing better than the meanest corn whisky." "But how can they be so poor when they still own large tracts of land! Why lon't they sell a portion of their estates i" I aske them. They cannot get accustomed to the new labo system, and many of them, when their cotton is sold at the end of the year, find themselves poorer than when they began, and only deeper in debt after # year's hard work. The planters have been rained by cultivating cotton exclusively and neglecting all t the planters. I do not know one who has made anything each lost several hundred dollars. They planted with ket they could only obtain 12 or 13 cents, and could not pay their expenses with the proceeds." The Colonel said that previous to 1860 it was considered discreditable on his place, but now there were many who did not plant an acre. The cause of this mistaken policy he thought day, Mr. Anthony presented the memorial of John J. Flanagan, Bradley Clark & Co., Henry Woodruff for himwas the great need of money, and the expectations raised by the high price that cotton brought after the war. This year he had observed that a much larger area of corn had been planted. He did not think that the corn was stolen in the fields to so great an extent as to deter the planters from cultivating it, as others had rep Three systems of labor prevail. One is for the plante

National Bank, by Henry Woodruff, attorney, stating that they have just claims to the amount of over \$250,000 against the Government of Venezuela for lesses occasioned by its failure to perform its obligations and duties under certain grants relating to the constructing of the railroad of the East from Caracaste to Pelarc, and its wrongful and arbitrary acts in seizing by military force the materials, tools, and equipments connected with the construction of the road, &c. They therefore ask the Senate to give some one of its Commistee's power to send for persons and papers, and make examination into the matters connected with the proceedings and delinquencies of the Mixed Commission and make a report thereon, and in the meantime that such proper action may be taken as may cause the said money to remain undistributed to the holders of said certificates payable to bearer until such time as the Commistee may make report thereupon, to the end that corruption may be deprived of its reward and justice may be done. The subject was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. to hire his workmen, paying them monthly wages of from \$6 to \$8, and giving them an allowance of corn mea-and bacon, a cabin, and a garden patch. Another is to give the laborer one-third of the crop, the planter provid-ing seed, fertilizers, tools, and animals. The third system is for the laborer to furnish everything except fertilizers, and receive one-half the crop. The last two eystems are much preferred by the negroes, and are the most used in practice, but even these systems, the Colo-nel said, do not afford sufficient incentive to the negroes proves unprofitable to the planter and to the laborer He declared that the negroes are, as a class, lazy and thriftiess, working only when driven to it by necessity. MINISTERIAL TROUBLES IN HAYTI-ST. PIERRE Kingston, Jam., May 24.—The new Ministry of Hayti has been dissolved, in consequence of dissen-"You draw false conclusions," he said, "about the in-dustry of the negro from the amount of the cotton crop produced in the South last year. I have shown sions in the Cabinet. The appointment of Sambour as Minister of Finance and Madior as Minister of Justice you how this was done by an almost total neglect of the provision crops, and that the result has were disapproved by Congress. A financial crisis is imbeen disastrous. I do not believe that the total value of the agricultural productions of the South for 1870 will equal the average value of the productions during the minent, and a loan to the Government is improbable. A proclamation has been issued, compelling the enlistment minent, and a loan to the Government is improbable. A proclamation has been issued, compelling the enlistment of all Haytians between the ages of 18 and 50.

Martinique dispatches of the 16th announce that the Governor has gone to Havre, and that the City of 8t. Pierre had been declared in a state of siege.

There is news from Venezuela to the 10th. Complications had taken place with the British authorities relative to the boundaries of British Gulana and the right to the gold mines on the frontier. ten years preceding the war. In other words, I am confident that the negro is not producing as much now as he did under the Slave system. He is not industrious by nature. He will work hard for one day, and then spend two in hunting, fishing, or idling, about the nearest town, planting thus but one acre, where with constant in dustry he might plant three." I told the Colonel that I had observed in Columbia, Anderson, and Greenville GREAT EPCITEMENT IN PANAMA-NO PROSPECTS that a number of colored men had bought lots and built comfortable houses, thus giving evidence of habits of ASPINWALL, May 8, via KINGSTON, Jam .dustry and economy. These he thought were exce The steamer Montijo seized a quantity of coal belonging tional instances. They were the mechanics of the towns to the Pacific Navigation Company, and had landed 300 trained to steady labor from boyhood. The vast majority men within five miles of Panama. Thefforeign Consuls, men within five miles of Panama. The Foreign Consuls, acting as Commissioners, had made an effort, which proved unsuccessful, to arrange a peace. Herrera, the chief of the insurgents, had an interview with the Premier of Correese on board the Montijo, but they could come to no agreement. The Montijo subsequently left for an unknown destination. There is great excitement in Panama, and cannon are now placed in the streets. The American Consul at Panama had requested the British war steamer Chameleon to seize the Montijo. An accident on the railroad had caused an interruption to traffic from the 13th to the 15th. of the colored people of the State barely lived from

The Colonel thought that the African race would soon become extinct in all the country, with the exception, perhaps, of the hot, marshy seaboard, where the white race would not come into competition with it. According to his observation, the mortality among the negroes had greatly increased since they were emancipated, and this increase resulted from insufficient food and clothing, poor shelter, and carelessness and lack of judgment in tending the young and nursing the sick. Pulmonary omplaints, formerly almost unknown, had prevalent and fatal. He discussed Darwin's theory of the struggle for life, and maintained that its truth would be strikingly illustrated on this continent by the gradual lisappearance of the negroes, who, now that they are brought into active competition with the whites, must nevitably perish according to the law of nature, which preserves only the strong and vigorous races. "In the days of Slavery," he said, "it was for the interest of the white men that the negroes should increase in numbers. There was, therefore, no stroggle between the two races; the stronger, on the contrary, aided and protected the weaker. Now, the case is changed; and, with all the celling of kindness we have for the negroes, and our unwillingness to see them suffer, the aggressive energy of the Anglo-Saxon race will push them out of existence."

The Colonel thought that, as the negro race disappeared, a new and vigorous civilization would spring up in the

itoba has been brought to a close. The Government were about building sheds for the reception of emigrants, and had voted several thousands of dollars for that purpose. The estimates for the year give the total expenditure at \$75,825, and the total assets at \$89,229. Among other items of expenditure are \$6,000 for education, \$14,000 for public buildings, and \$20,000 for the relief of emigrants.

The recent elections in Nova Scotia have resulted in the success of the anti-Confederate or Annexationist party by a majority of eight. south that would lead the world. He believed that all the elements of such a civilization exist in the Southern character, the remarkable power and energy of which were fully proved by the war. "We are not an indolent, enervated people, as many at the North Imagine," he said, "and we demonstrated during the war the im-.Gen. Kilpatrick is visiting at Middletown, N. Y. mense exertions of which we are capable. When this energy, industry, and intelligence, which we possess, ...Gens. Sheridan and Forsyth arrived at Chiare brought into full play in developing our industrial The Senate has confirmed the nomination of B. Partridge of Maryland, to be Minister Plenipotentary and Extraordinary to Brazil.

J. J. Chappell, a Member of Congress from the resources, we will make the South the garden of the Mark my prophesy." The Colonel's gray eyer shone with enthusiasm while making this prediction. He gave me an interesting but sad account of theIt is proposed in San Francisco to form a club to purchase a magnificent palace-car recently bulk in that city from California and Mexican woods, and present it to the President of the United States. teray of the old proud families that once lorded it on the Sea Islands, spending the Summers at the Virginia Springs and the Northern watering-places, and hving A Board to retire disabled officers, in pursuauce the rest of the year upon their estates in princely style eating the finest game, drinking the rarest wines, and of the act of Congress of the 3d of August 1961, will convene at Phila-delphia on the 20th inst. The following is the detail for the Bossiti Major-Gen, George G Made; Col. Delos B. Sacket, inspector-Ceneral; Col. James V. Bemford of the 5th Infantry; Surgeons Josiah Simpson and World, Key. dispensing at all times a magnificent hospitality. Many of these families have entirely disappeared, and nearly all are reduced to poverty. They lost both slaves and van. G. Ang.

... The municipal offices of Baltimore were closed esterlay out of respect to Conneilman Weaver, who was killed on Monary by the explosion of a steam fire-engine. The funeral was attended by the Mayor and other city officials, including both transless of the Connect, and also a portion of the Fire Department and a large numer of reconfigure citizes. lands. Their fine mansions have been destroyed or are rained and deserted, rank weeds obscure all traces of their once beautiful gardens, and the themselves are outcasts and wanderers, reduced in many cases to the station of common laborers. The Colonel said he had seen the other day a son of one of the wealthiest of these The President, yesterday, nominated F. C. planters working in Charleston as conductor of a street ear. They were an enervated and effendinate race, these Sea Island planters, he said, not intelligent, although highly educated, and when they lost their property they angay educated, and when they lost their property the gave up in despair, made no attempt the maintain their social position, and sank out of sight smong the lower clusses. It was diff-rent with the first families of the upcountry. Although great losers by the war, they are hard at work, under great discouragements and embarrassments, they try to retrieve their fortunes, and still maintain much of their former position and influence. .The hop erop of England has received damage

DEPARTURE OF MINISTER SCHENCK AND THE

ENGLISH JOINT HIGH COMMISSIONERS. Earl de Grey, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Lord Tenderton of the Joint High Commission, and Gen. Schenck, the American Minister to England, accompanied by his two daughters and Max Woodhull, Assist ant Secretary of Legation, sailed yesterday in the Cuba at the rate of 2½ grossber, (about 5 cents) per half ounce.

... The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of North America, in session in Ballioner, resterctay, elected the following officers for the resulting rest in. W. G. Templar, Ser. J. Russell of Michigan R. W. G. Templar, Ser. J. Russell of Michigan R. W. G. Councillor, J. J. Hickman of Keubachy, R. W. G. Vice-Templar, Sister Ams Raymond of New-York, R. W. G. Sacretary, Juliu A. Spencer, Gereland, O. and R. W. G. Tressurer, John Camplar in the Cubachy of Legation, sailed yesterday in the Cubachy and Service and Ser

rom blight.

...The United States flagship Franklin has sailed, with the rest of the Squadron, from Lisbon for Gravescud, Eng.

...The official result of the census of London, England, just published, shows a total population of over 3,250,000. ... The Eric Directory has consented to resume the remains of trains and the sale of tickets over the Unionville Road for the next ten days.

.... Several blooded cattle, imported from Germany by President Grant, arrived in St. Louis yesterday, and were sent to his farm below that city.

Humphreys, Collector of Customs at Pensacula, Plas, Charles S. English Collector of Customs at Georgetown, D. C., and Leander Gerrest, Alto nag for Nebrasks. The President has withdrawn the nomination : Depthy-Commissioner of Internal Revenue Doughts, for Commissions of Customs at that gentleman's request.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

o his farm below mas cay.

The German Reichstag has approved a supplementary clause to the postal treaty between America and Germany, ander which letters will henceforward be forwarded to and from America the rate of 24 groscher (about 5 centa) per half ounce.